

between two sides, then and only then may we find some common ground. So, how should the two sides treat each other? President Chen Shui-bian openly announced that the interaction between the two sides must be based on three premises of "peace, equality and democracy", among which peace across the Taiwan Strait is the most important. Leaders across the Strait should first put aside the political dispute and start with seeking peaceful co-existence and mutual interest, and use this kind of new thinking to begin a new era in cross-Strait relations.

As to how to resolve the cross-Strait impasse regarding sovereignties, leaders of both sides should realize that in the new century, where globalization and the emphasis on knowledge are the mainstream, people all over the world are realizing that overly stressing territory and sovereignty has become out-dated, and that a country should be ruled by its people rather than its government.

Since May 20, 2000, President Chen has on many occasions expressed goodwill toward the Chinese government as well as his sincerity to reopen negotiations. Nevertheless, Beijing is still not willing to face reality, and even further attempts to suffocate Taiwan's international living space. In the meantime, it continues to use the "One China" principle as a premise to boycott cross-Strait negotiations and create barriers in cross-Strait communications. This is indeed a pity.

The new century has arrived. Looking toward the future, human rights, democracy, peace, love and technological development are universal values in the 21st century. Governments and people across the Strait should adopt the new thinking to be able to think globally and act first in the Asia-Pacific region. We should jointly seek co-existence, prosperity and sustainable development across the Taiwan Strait.

Today, as 13 billion people in China happily celebrate the 53rd anniversary of the founding of the PRC, I sincerely wish prosperity to the country and wellbeing to all its people. I would also like to urge leaders across the Strait to jointly work on creating peace for the world.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAH[AACUTE]'[IACUTE] FAITH

#### HON. MARK STEVEN KIRK

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 13, 2002*

Mr. KIRK. Mr. Speaker, the American Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] community, which has its national headquarters in Illinois, is commemorating the 150th Anniversary of the beginnings of the Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] Faith in Iran. The Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] Faith is a world religion with more than 5 million adherents in some 230 countries and territories including more than 140,000 members here in the United States. The Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] House of Worship in my district of Illinois is registered as a national historic site that has drawn more than five million visitors to enjoy its unique architecture and serene gardens since its completion in 1953.

This is a special time for the American Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] community because it was during the autumn 150 years ago that the founder of the Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] Faith, Bah[aaacute]'u'll[aaacute]h, was first overwhelmed with the Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] message of love and unity while unjustly imprisoned in one of Persia's (now Iran's) worst

dungeons, the S[iaacute]yah Ch[aaacute]l. After his release from this dungeon, Bah[aaacute]'u'll[aaacute]h promoted this message despite being banished from Baghdad to Istanbul, from Istanbul to Edirne, and eventually from Edirne to the prison city of Acre where he died in 1892 after having lived in exile for forty years for his belief in the oneness of humanity.

The Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] Faith is based on the principles of cooperation and peace outlined by Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute]h. He taught that there is only one God, that the conscience of man is sacred and to be respected, that racial diversity contributes to the overall beauty of mankind, and that women and men are equals in God's sight. He taught that a spiritual solution is required to address the disparities of wealth distribution and that religion and science must agree. He was among the first to express the need for an international auxiliary language, emphasize the importance of universal education, and advise that a commonwealth of nations was needed for establishing global peace and security. The significance of these principles could not be overemphasized in today's volatile world.

It is astounding to think how advanced these concepts were 150 years ago not only in an ancient Persian culture, but also in the United States. Slavery and persecution based on race were widely accepted facts of life at that time. Women in the United States were still 70 years away from getting the vote. Global literacy was low and universal education was unheard of in most places. Colonial exploitation was on the rise and workers enjoyed few protections.

Unfortunately, just as the Bahd'i message was met with hostility in Persia in 1852, it still faces persecution in that region today. The Islamic Republic of Iran regards Bahd'is as heretics who, according to Islamic law, should be executed. Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute]s, along with Iran's other religious minorities, are prevented from exercising their right to religious freedom. They are excluded from institutions of higher education, denied jobs, and have had many of their holy places, cemeteries and properties seized or destroyed. They are denied their most basic human rights.

Since 1982, Congress has adopted eight resolutions condemning Iran's treatment of the Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute]s, its largest religious minority. With the support of the U.S. government, the UN General Assembly has adopted annual resolutions condemning these human rights abuses. Yet, Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute]s is still await the religious freedom called for in those UN resolutions and promised in Iran's constitution. The Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] community remains an oppressed religious minority and is denied rights to organize, elect leaders, and to conduct freely its religious activities.

On the 150th anniversary of Bah[aaacute]'u'll[aaacute]h's imprisonment and the founding of the Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] Faith, we salute along with the American Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] community the ideals of universal brotherhood, peace, cooperation, and understanding espoused by Bah[aaacute]'u'll[aaacute]h. These are Bah[aaacute]'[iaacute] values, they are American values, and they are universal values. I also would like to recognize the immense sacrifices that many around the world have made striving to ensure that true liberty and justice for all becomes not just an American dream, but also a global reality.

#### TRIBUTE TO CHIP PRATHER

#### HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, November 13, 2002*

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise to commend Chip Prather, Fire Chief of Orange County, California.

Chip Prather became Fire Chief for the Orange County Fire Authority on October 1, 1997. In this capacity he is responsible for the daily operation of one of the largest fire organizations in California. Under his direction are 1,300 career firefighters, reserve firefighters and support staff. The OCFA serves 22 cities and unincorporated areas of Orange County, with a total population of more than 1.3 million, from 59 fire stations.

Prior to becoming Fire Chief, Mr. Prather served as Assistant Director of Fire Services/Operations. He was selected by the Orange County Firemen's Association as the 1995 "Firefighter of the Year." In 1998, as a battalion chief, he was assigned to the Authority's first master plan. He was promoted to Division Chief in 1989 and a year later to Assistant Director of Fire Services.

Chief Prather served as Incident Commander for the 1993 Laguna Fire and was responsible for the after-action report that has resulted in numerous changes in policies and procedures to improve fire safety in Southern California. His report provides a case study for unified command operations and disaster management.

Chief Prather holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Management and has completed the Harvard University John F. Kennedy School of Government Program for Senior Executives in state and local government. He has also attended the United States Fire Administration National Fire Academy, completing the Executive Fire Officer Program.

Chief Prather has dedicated his life to protecting our community and is noted for his favorite saying, "Be tough, be tender, be safe."

#### CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 4546, BOB STUMP NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2003

SPEECH OF

#### HON. JAMES R. LANGEVIN

OF RHODE ISLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 12, 2002*

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Speaker, last night the House approved the conference report for H.R. 4546, the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003. Passage of that legislation represents an important commitment by Congress to a strong national defense and to the men and women who provide it.

As the United States continues to prosecute the war against terrorism, it is essential that our armed forces are appropriately equipped. The conference report provides vital support for homeland counterterrorism programs, increased weapons capability, and military research and development. Additionally, it recognizes the important role of our men and women in uniform by providing a 4.1 percent